working for themselves, and their families, will produce sary. It will not be 2,000 field places, it will be 4,000 if ten times, a hundred times, more than their masters necessary. Let no one tax me with exaggeration. I

of the good-will of English builders, it will take a good

curselves with a natural friend in order to avert the a real danger-toward the probable rain of her comstorm from the head of a natural enemy t Strange merce and the certain misery of her working classes.

There supposed victory accompanying Louis Napoloss. I have spoken neither of the obstacles nor of the uses. Let us see how many efforts and how much money the weakening of the republican form, the secret object of the desires of the French despot, will cost.

The recognition of the South, whatever may be the form of it, is equivalent to war.

The first act of hostility will be the emission of letters of marque. A countless multitude of privateers will spring from all points of the horizon upon French com-merce, and upon our coasts, accessible at a thousand points. Is France able, with her limited resources of building materials, ther small navy-yards, her want of coal which she is obliged to buy, her restricted capital, and above all with her enterprising spirit chained for a

building materials, far ramid many yorks, her want of coult with the so belight to they for restricted early of restricted early of the restricted state above all with her exterprising spirit claimed for the state of the state

bave ever produced in their greatest prosperity.

have seen and observed, coelly and with great care, the capacity of this country. Its immense resources cannot Division of property and freedom are assuredly the two most powerful agents of production.

It is rumored also that Texas is to be reclaimed as having belonged to Mexico; she would be made a Cotton State under the protection of France.

Have we then completely forgotten the colonial past of France so much as to believe in our colonizing aptitude! Of all nations we are indeed the one which colonize the least. What have we done with Algeria by hundreds and thousands. What will interception

Strange calculation!

It is incontestible that the United States will have a comparison between them.

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It is ment be almost a comparison between them.

It is ment be almost the fact been the fact been the supercurs, and because the sum of the premise adopted by our fathers in without any other motive than that of obeying the case of a comparison between them.

It is incontestible that the United States will have a comparison between them.

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It is incontestible that the United States will be executed in the calculation for the case of the Peruvical Covernment indemnification for the case of the Peruvical Peruvical Covernment with responsibility for the plratical use of the fail the product of the case of the Peruvical Covernment indemnification for the covernment with responsibility for the plratical use of the fail the product of the case of the p liberating America. What interest have we to embroil price of a despot and the availity of his followers, toward

> (GENERAL) G. CLUSERET. New York, September 14, 1803.

THE PREEDMEN ON GOVERNMENT PARMS.

Interesting Statistics of their Numbers, Condition, Trentment, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent. Washington, Thursday, Sept. 24, 1803. We glean from the mouthly report for August of the Superintendent of Freedmen to Lieutenant Col. Greene, Chief Quartermaster Department of Washington, and from other sources, the following information

in regard to the freedmen on Government farms south of

Unjust Charges against Peruvian Vessels—
France.
Ide Petrot Ribelto, Charge d'Affairs and Consul-General, Fronce of Colombia.
France.

tude! Of all nations we are indeed the one which colonize the least. What have we done with Algeria do hours distant from France? Shall we be more formate on a territory more unhealthy, and ten times further, in contact with an hostile race which is infinitely our superior as settlers and which is at home?

We are no colonizers, we must bear that in mind. We are no colonizers, we must bear that in mind. The reason of it is that our population, although dense.

What would 100,000 men do here?

Will pass to the North, which thing they are now doing to induce the natives to emigrate to Peru, "&c. The impression your readers might derive from that erided in the pression your readers might derive from that erided impression your readers might derive from that erided in the pression your readers mig mitted by Peruvian vessels upon Polynesians, pretending

thereby.
The Frenish Republics ere making great strides

And the control of th left. The whole depointable and consular body in this city signed a decorroment see copy inchesced excapating at French and Covernment, and Lenoring the same for its "prompt efforts in forbidding and endeavoring to put desar this traffic," and formally declaring that "they would assure their respective Governments of the honorable and satisfactory course pursued by Peru.

I do not think the French Minister intended to clear this Government so completely. Another document for the diplomatic aginal area was drawn up, but one of the clief members of the body, by superior address, get the inchesc substituted and algred as being only just. A copy of the beload can be found in the Bapartment of Foreign Affairs here. I have seen the original.

In the light of the above facia the honest purpose of Peru is manifest. We can also see how little reason France has for reclaimations, and yet so mean and tyrus desired. The standard on the received, that it would not be surprising if all disnovable into this grader, and surface of the other, and in that state part in the first of the search of the claim of the same for reclaim the size of the first of the same for reason France has for reclaimations, and yet so mean and tyrus desired from the beach of the reason because of the carm Minister, if she could be advantaged thereby.

The Specials Papalities, was making and and advantaged thereby.

PROM THE PHISSISSIPPI.

Vicksburg.

[Letter from a Delegate of the Christian Commission.] St. Louis, Sept. 1, 1863.

Rev. W. G. ELIOT, D. D.—Dear Sir: Knowing that you take a deep interest in all that pertains to
the elevation of the negro race. I have thought it not
amiss to present you some facts which I saw and learned
relative to their condition in and around Vicksburg
during my recent visit to that place. Through the
kindness of Gen, Grant I was permitted to pass name.

slept, on an elevated platform in front of an old sawmill, this negro faithfully guarded me and my horse through the darkness of the night. I trusted him, and found him faithful, as I am quite sure the negroes gen-

ject that attracted my attention in rear of the church was the tall skeleton of a negro man sitting on the ground, with his back to a post and his head hanging Joseph F. Knickerbacker, Hd District, Rensselase down upon his breast, and his arms resting almost pow. County, for Assembly; John C. Thierry, of Jefferson. loss at his side, He evidently vas very sick, I raised Schate, XVIIIth District

wealt take some time before the banks and markingry would be ready to produce what they were producing before the war. The number of banks become principle to the decision of the pressure of the libraries, and the decision of the great number of passing with a bucket of water, and the sick man was served, and his fevered lips cooled. Such was my morn-The Confiscated Rebel Plantations-At- ing visit before 6 o'clock. All these men told me that tack on them by the Riebels-Negroes they had been servants of officers in the Union army, in Gen. Grant's Army and in Vicke- and when taken sick were driven sway. After breakfast burg - Their Terrible Sufferinge in I set out with another delegate to visit one of the post hospitals. As we passed along the streets we encountered on every hand negro men, women and children-gathered in little groups on the pavement, on vacant lots, and in the yards that surround houses already filled

> have had nothing to est since yesterday." I gave him in all over 16,000. One morning I went among the some meat, crackers, and pickies. He then asked me wreiched masses where they were hauled to the bank to excuse him till he could share his food with his wife, of the river preparatory to being sent across. I tried who was at a house near by. He returned after a brief in vain to find some women who were able to work, as absence, and then told me that he and his wife belonged we wished their labor at our house. All were either to a Dr. Booth, who lived some eight miles in rear of sick or taking care of the sick. I saw nothing but one Vicksburg, and had brought them to the city for safety, before its surrender. He confided implicitly in meas do more for these suffering, ignorant beings than is in seen as he learned that I was from the North. While I my power to devise, and that God may bless your efforts,

I am respectfully yours, WM. D. BUTLER, Delegate of the U. S. Ch. Com.

A Pioucer Cone.

erally are to their deliverers, and such they regard all -Cue of the few remaining pioneers of the Union soldiers and Northern men till deceived. While State of Ohio, Mr. George Renick of Chillicothe, died he was thus guarding me, a man tried in vain, by fair at his residence, on Paint Hill, on Tuesday, Sept. 15. promises and liberal offers, to induce him to turn my aged 87 years. Mr. R. was born in Hardy County, Va., herse loose, and go on one of the vessels of the marine on Sept. 7, 1776, and was brought up on a farm, though Seek. He confidentially informed me that he had beed saving money for a long time and that he had beed saving money for a long time and that he had then 8200 in for him and his wife to keep a boardingh bone. I made to for him and his wife to keep a boardingh bone. I made to for him and his wife to keep a boardingh bone. I made to for him and his wife to keep a boardingh bone. I made to for him and his wife to keep a boardingh bone. I made to for him and his wife to keep a boardingh bone. I made to find that I could give him no satisfaction other than it to act as a freeman. He was soon after employed by finden that I could give him no satisfaction other than it to act as a freeman. He was soon after employed by after our troops took possession of Vickburg, then Government, and I saw him no more. Immediately after our troops took possession of Vickburg, then Government, and I saw him no more. I mediately and benefits of the contrast of the action of the contrast of the contrast when freedom was brought and an arrow that the negroes, who had been cooks, nurses and attend and the negroes, who had been cooks, nurses and attend and the nurse of the fill we had been to cook and the number of t fleet. He confidentially informed me that he had beed he spent many of his earlier years in a store at Moore-saving money for a long time and that he had then \$500 field, Va. He was twice married, having ten children.